demonstrators. Apologists refer to violence on the part of the strikers and add that repression would have been worse under former ministries! Increasingly it is being said that the strikes were instigated to discredit the Congress ministries, but strikes do not occur at will; they are, as we have seen, a world phenomenon due to the increase in production through the enormous increase in armaments and the consequent rise in prices and profits. One may compare the wave of strikes in France after the coming of the Popular Front Government. The Leftists say that they called for a United Front and could not possibly be parties to discrediting the Congress. It is interesting that since the general strike in Cawnpore the Muslim Leaguers have accused the "Reds" of having become the agents of the Congress Government! It was not a Communist, but the highly respected President of the City Congress Committee, who led a demonstration of protest when the labour leaders were arrested. He is not even a member of the Socialist Party. There has been very real distress in Congress circles in regard to the way in which strikes have been handled. In Cawnpore, union meetings have been held to ask the workers to keep quiet till the Report should be published; interested persons, however, have been urging the workers to strike!

Nehru said in his Presidential Address at Lucknow that "the Congress has always laid stress . . . on the forging of •sanctions to enforce the people's will. To this end it has carried on activities outside the legislatures." But to-day the Ministers object to extra-parliamentary activities as embarrassing their task, and beg the wooers to organise, but not to launch struggles and to leave it to them to obtain them justice.

Gandhi, in an article entitled "Storm Signals" (hi *Harijan),* referred to "forces of disorder," and called for a "purging" of the Congress. But, in all fairness, it must be said that he